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The Canadian pulse industry is the largest exporter of pulses in the world, moving peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans to 150+ countries from 25,000+ farmers. Pulse Canada, a national association of farmers and exporters, has recently increased its focus on the growing potential for non-tariff barriers to trade associated with maximum residue limits (MRLs). The association is now in its 5th year executing a domestic framework of information-sharing and management of trade risks associated with MRLs, following the experience of an MRL-related trade disruption in 2011. The framework applies to exports ranging from ships containing 60,000 tonnes of bulk peas to sales of single containers containing 550 x 100lb bags of dry beans, as well as to specialty products grown under contract by a small number of farms to yellow peas and red lentils grown on a commodity scale by many thousands of individual farmers. Given Canada's low population and Canadian farmers' critical dependence on exports, a key component of the framework is information-sharing among farmers, government and the pesticide industry toward establishment and implementation of key MRLs. Under the International Year of Pulse 2016, Pulse Canada is also participating in the Global Pulse Confederation's advocacy efforts concerning the extent to which misaligned maximum residue limits (MRLs) may disrupt trade and constrain growers' productive use of pesticides in pulse growing regions around the world, including farmers in developed and developing countries alike. There is a growing opportunity to continue and expand positive examples of MRL collaboration between governments – for example, OECD global joint reviews – in order to managing ongoing challenges as more countries (a) develop national MRL lists without continuing to reference Codex, (b) apply zero, near-zero or undefined default MRLs in the absence of established MRLs, and (c) apply testing with limits of detection much lower than were possible when MRL policies were established. Among the opportunities is ensuring that the Codex MRL-setting process is adequately resourced, as there has never been a greater need for a single, global MRL reference.